

SECTION 3

Reinforcement

Evolution of Stars

Directions: Circle the term in the puzzle that fits each clue. Then write the term on the line. In the puzzle, the terms read across or down.

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E I B L A C K H O L E N S
H N E U T R O N S T A R T
R M A I N S E Q U E N C E
D C E I E N P R P O P O G
I O S E B L U E E D T H I
A L A T U M A S R S C A A
G O Y E L L O W G N B E N
R R C O A N V E I R T E T
A W H I T E D W A R F D I
M N T S U P E R N O V A O
E N F U S I O N T E R G Y
  
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1. A _____ is a large cloud of dust and gas that becomes a star.
2. A graph that shows the relationship between a star's absolute magnitude and temperature is an _____.
3. A star that is a _____ has exhausted its supply of hydrogen.
4. The _____ of atoms powers the Sun and other stars.
5. The temperature and brightness of stars are indicated by their _____.
6. About 90 percent of the stars, including our Sun, are _____ stars.
7. A _____ is produced when the outer core of a star explodes after the core collapses.
8. The hottest, brightest stars are _____ and white.
9. Medium hot and bright stars like our Sun are _____ in color.
10. When a star has no fuel left and its outer layers escape into space, it is a _____.
11. As heavier elements are formed by fusion, a massive star expands into a _____.
12. When a collapsed core becomes so dense only neutrons can exist there, a _____ is formed.
13. A _____ is so dense that nothing, including light, can escape its gravity field.
14. Write the remaining letters in the puzzle in the order in which they appear to reveal a famous scientist's theory. _____